THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN (CONSOLIDATED,)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed be.ond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9. 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 23
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 17

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.0	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.0	7.0	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	$20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Crevelin, sec'y, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Roblson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. os

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolfe's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above th Court House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-39

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, 75- C. W. MILLER, Sect.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Eat's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $2,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,
BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3,1875-3m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. In a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address, GILMORE & CO.,
629 F street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 21,'76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$119,956,000

March 26,'77—y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 10, 76-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable maeerials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

WANTED,

1,000 GOOD MEN
to call at
CROSSLEY'S CARRIAGE SHOP

to inspect his work, and he will guarantee you can make $25 on a first class Top Buggy if you buy of him for cash. I offer for sale at cost,

TEN BUGGIES,
5 PHAETONS,
7 SHIFTING TOP & OPEN BUGGIES

The price of my wagons is as follows:

3 Phaetons, Sarvent pat. wheels, gum top, one for $175, cost.
2 Piano box, portable top, pat. wheels, gum top, one for $178, cost.
5 Piano box, open, patent wheels, steel tire, one for $125, cost.
3 Platform spring wagons, patent wheels, 2 seats, one for $165, cost.

As I am closing out my business the offer I make will stand till the first of July. All work warranted to stand, and are made of good material.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
March 31—3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stohner, where his customers will find every thing in his line.
Feb 18-3m. MILTON CHARLES.

C. M. BROWN,
has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagenseller and Sharpless'. Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 ly

EXCHANGE

Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. E. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved Preparation for Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Graham Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially are cordially invited, when in town to the Ivy Exhibition, to call and see us or send for circulars, with prices and terms.
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
March 31—6m.

THE EYE & EAR.

DR. G. C. McDERMOTT
makes the treatment of
Diseases of the Ear & Eye
A SPECIALTY,
and has opened at Williamsport, Pa., an Institution for the treatment and cure of patients suffering from such diseases.
Office Hours.—Until 9 a. m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m.
Call on or address
G. C. McDERMOTT, M. D.,
73 Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
April 28-3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
at
PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale, two small lots, on each which are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and necessary outbuildings. Also four vacant lots, adjoining the above and of larger size. These lots are on the Main road, near Stillwater, Fishing Creek township.
For terms apply to Wm. IKELER,
May 5, '76.-6m. Stillwater, Pa.

Poetical.

WASHINGTON'S NURSERY SONG.

A little while ago there appeared in the Springfield (Mass.) REPUBLICAN a letter from a descendant of Chief-Justice Ellsworth, in which an account was given of Washington's visit to his friend the Chief-Justice. While he was a guest in the house Washington went to the nursery, and taking his friend's twin boys on his lap sang a nursery song for their amusement. The song as it appeared in the REPUBLICAN was incomplete, and a missing stanza is supplied in the following version, which has been sent to us by the descendant of Chief-Justice Ellsworth who told the story in the REPUBLICAN:

THE DERBY (DARBY) RAM.

As I was going to Derby,
Upon a market day,
I spied the biggest ram, sir,
That ever was fed on hay.
Tow de row de row,
Tow de row de ra.

He had four feet to walk, sir,
He had four feet to stand,
And every foot he had, sir,
Covered an acre of land.
Tow, &c.

The wool upon his back, sir,
It reaches to the sky,
And eagles build their nests there,
For I heard their young ones cry.
Tow, &c.

The wool upon his tail, sir,
I heard the weaver say,
Made three thousand yards of cloth,
For he wore it all in a day.
Tow, &c.

The horns upon this ram, sir,
They reached up to the moon,
A nigger climb up in January,
And never came down till June.
Tow, &c.

The butcher that cut his throat, sir,
Was drowned in the blood,
And the little boy who held the bowl
Was carried away in the flood.
Tow, &c.

—N. Y. EVENING POST.

FIRST AND LAST.

"But tell me dear," she said—
And coaxingly the soft eyes shone,
And shyly drooped the modest head
Beside his own—
"But tell me, have you loved before?
Or one, or more?"

The eager, sparkling face
Was full of tender, trusting grace;
She did not fear his answer then,
Her king of men:
"But tell me, dear, the best and worst,
Or, am I first?"

He turned his eyes away;
Yet closer her hand he pressed,
Nor answered yea, nor nay;
A blush confessed
All, in one burning word,
Unsaid, unheard!

Quick came a burst of tears—
A tempest from an April sky—
And then: "Forgive my doubts and fears,"
He heard her sigh.
"Why should I care what loves are past,
So mine be last?"

ANOTHER'S.

She has the most alluring eyes,
A little Grecian nose;
She wears the best bewitching guise,
And parti-colored hose!
Her touch can thrill one strangely when
One clasps her in the dance;
At least they tell me so—but then
I never had the chance.

Her melting tones, so people say,
Intoxicate the brain,
And leave, when she has gone away,
A joy akin to pain.
Her voice is like sweet music when
Its strains are soft and low;
So those who've heard it say—but then
I never did, you know.

She makes the most superb ragout—
Knits stockings by the score;
Knows Latin, and Italian, too,
Greek, French, and plenty more!
She's just the girl to sweeten life—
Adorable!—divine!
In short, she is a perfect wife!
But then she isn't mine!

Miscellaneous.

STARTING A GRAVEYARD.

THE FIRST INQUEST AND FUNERAL IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Death demanded a sacrifice. A graveyard had to be started in Custer City. No one had volunteered to die and no ruffian had offered a sacrifice. Fate led Charley Holt and John Pickett across the plains from Sioux City, and hope and ambition led them to "drive their stakes" upon the southern slope in the suburbs of Custer. Poor boys! they were not yet men, and their combined fortune and earthly effects would not reach five dollars in value. They selected a town lot upon a grassy knoll, close to a small grove of straight, tall, pines, and being unable to chop large logs or buy lumber with which to construct a habitation, dug a cave. These boys made their deadfall eight feet square, covered it with pine brush propped this up with eight small poles, threw on several tons of earth, and went to bed to dream of home, of mother, of father and of the fortune they, in their boyish imaginations, had already carved out of these golden realms. When morning came (March 3d) a sad sight was revealed to the young man who went to the dug-out to borrow a shovel. The angel of death had been there in the night and had buried the sleeping boys alive. A faint, piteous voice beneath this living grave broke the icy stillness of the frosty morning, crying out, "In God's name, pull me out! I am dying." The boy who had come to borrow a shovel fled in horror from the fatal spot, calling loudly for help, which came from all directions, from fifty cabins in the gulch. A dozen yeoman arms delved down and tore away the cruel earth which had already clasped and claimed one of these boys as its own, and which had hugged and pressed in its icy embrace, for eight long hours, the struggling survivor. The story told by the mangled and mutilated youth is a brief one. He told it to me while gasping in agony and pain, stretched upon a couch of pine boughs on the hillside.

"We finished our 'dug-out' yesterday, and I went down to beg for work or flour. We had eaten up our last grub. Charlie—that's my partner—stayed at home to fix up things and finish digging out the chimney. I went to the miners' meeting at Swearenger's saloon, and came home about 10 o'clock, and went to bed. When I woke I was buried, but had one hand free, with which I pulled away the dirt and brush and got air. Then all was dark again, and after awhile I woke up. I could see the stars and the moon, and I heard Charlie calling for me to help him. I tried to move, but the dirt came tumbling in on my face, so I quit. Then Charlie said, "Johnny, I am dying; write to my mother." I called out "Charlie, I can't get out; God help you; we must die!" Then all got dark again. That's all I know, sir, till just now. Is Charlie dead?"

Yes, Charlie was dead! His crushed and mangled body was dragged out of the debris a few minutes afterwards, and borne down the hillside to a deserted soldier's cabin on Custer street, and laid out upon a plank placed upon two logs.

Then came the inquest—the first held in the Black Hills. It was a queer scene. There stood the City Marshal, a tall, rough, honest man, with bronzed-brown face and tear-stained eyes, a pair of navies on his hips, but gentle as a lamb in the face of death like this.

The Coroner, a miner with grizzled beard and hard grimy hands, stood by the body with a book in his hand. Two doctors, just arrived that morning from Platte county, Mo., looking more like tramps than professionals, stood by. A reporter, a Jewish clothing dealer, a saloon keeper, a lawyer and two miners constituted the jury, which sat itself upon a log which insisted upon rolling over every two minutes. The inquest was brief, the reporter organized the jury, swore them in, elicited the evidence, made the verdict, and founded the first official archive for the city. The verdict was "accidental death from suffocation," that was all, and material was ready with which to start a graveyard in Custer.

Then came humane hands and kind hearts, and dressed the unfortunate stranger. Charles Fahey found a white shirt, the only one in the city, a sheet was converted into a shroud, and Charley Holt soon lay in a rough pine box upon a bier of logs. This was not all, a fire was built in the corner of that black, deserted cabin. The roof opened to allow the smoke to escape, and then a half dozen noble men sat and watched until day-light. They were bound to start a graveyard. With the rising of the sun came ladies—yes, ladies; kind-hearted pioneers who had woven a wreath of pine twigs, winter ivy, pine cones and four little fragments of white tarletan and pieces of the black silk strings of Mrs. Dorfmeud's bonnet. This wreath was laid reverentially upon the unpainted pine box; it was all these five noble-hearted woman could do, and do it well. But still the graveyard was not inaugurated. Here was a corpse neatly shrouded, wreathed and confined—and no graveyard; but a site for a city graveyard was found—a natural cemetery already planted with groves of trees, and laid out by nature into broad, irregular avenues, all sodded and half green. Cascades, ornamented with glittering lilies, lent their aid to the frosted evergreen foliage and snow white grotto of quartz to beautify the newly-selected site for the city of the dead. A half-dozen brawny athletes, with pick and shovel, tore open the virgin soil, and made the grave. They were generous sextons, these amateurs, and sunk a hole like unto a mining shaft. It was at least twelve feet long—this grave for the half-grown boy. But the trouble was only half over. Who would act as parson? There is no preacher in Custer, and a two hours canvass of the city failed to find a professor of religion among 300 people. Worse than that, a close search failed to find a proper book. The Mayor, an honest man, appealed to one of the two lawyers in the city to "say a few words at the grave, to be Christian-like," but such pleading was not in his line; so the three doctors were applied to, but with like success. Then came a committee of Judge, Mayor and Marshal to the reporter. Surely a "paper man" knew something about funerals; and, said the Mayor, "we want to put the lad away a kind o' christian-like; not like a dog." Besides, a graveyard had to be started.

Then came Miss Ida Simms, like an angel of goodness, with a small gilt-edged Bible, the only one in the city, and the funeral cortege moved through the main street of the "city." It was a picturesque scene on this bright, sunny day. A wagon containing the unpainted coffin, upon which lay the ladies' evergreen wreath. Then the Mayor, Judge, Councilmen and Marshal, rough blue shirted men in miner's and slouch hats. A dozen or two miners, merchants and hunters brought up the rear, and the procession moved silently on.

Then a shallow grave on the hillside, sunk, as one of the amateur sextons said, "clar down to the bed-rock, gentleman, down whar the dirt shows good color." Silently the body was taken from the wagon and tenderly laid in the golden earth upon the bed-rock. Then every head was bared and every bronzed countenance bowed while one or two selections of Scripture were read. The grave was soon filled and a white pine headstone set in the earth, and thus the city of Custer inaugurated its graveyard.

The saddest point about this affecting incident is yet to be mentioned. No letters, papers, or even the slightest clue to his home or friends have been found. All that is known is that he walked all the way from Sioux City to the Black Hills to die and start a graveyard.

HOW SHE MANAGED IT.—"Is my hat done?" inquired a lady at a Chicago millinery establishment one day.

"Yes, ma'am," politely responded the shopwoman, "will be here in a moment."

An assistant soon brought up the bonnet, and while the customer was duly inspecting it, the store proprietor ventured to inquire:

"How do you like it, ma'am?"

"It's simply horrid," was the reply.

"But it is just as you ordered it," pleaded the maker of headwear.

"Yes, something as I ordered," was the short and sneering answer.

"I am really sorry, but"—

"Well, never mind," broke in the buyer, with set lips, "what's the expense?"

"A-b-o-u-t $7, I guess," said the shopwoman, timidly.

The money was paid over and the bonnet ordered up to her house, when the purchaser pranced out upon the street and immediately exclaimed to an accompanying lady friend:

"Isn't it perfectly lovely?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "it's ravishing, but how could you talk so to that woman?"

"Talk so?" exclaimed she of the new bonnet, "why, if I had let her know how much I liked the hat, that shopwoman would certainly have charged fifteen dollars, but now, you see, I've got it for seven!"

The other woman said she had never thought of that, but would profit by her friend's ripe experience, and never like an article again until after she had bought it.

"Suppose," said Mr. Adolphus Slapside, our village school teacher, addressing the first geography class, "suppose—now listen, boys and girls—I were to go out on the play ground and pierce a hole through the centre of the earth, and drop a stone in it, where would it come out?" "Out of the other end of the hole," was the ready response of little Johnny Sharp.

The New Boy.

He made his appearance at one of the Union Schools the other morning, and arriving ahead of time, he prevented any feelings of loneliness from seizing him by licking three boys and riding the gate off its hinges. He went in with the crowd when the bell rang, and finding no empty seat, he perched himself on the woodbox. When the children repeated the "Lord's prayer" in concert the new boy kept time with his heel, and when they came to sing he argued that variety is the spice of song and attempted to sing one of his own—one about a gentleman named Dan Tucker, who dreamed that he was dead, and so-forth. The teacher warned him to keep still, and he replied that he wouldn't come to that school if his musical qualifications were to be overlooked. When school finally opened the teacher secured his name and began asking him questions in order to find out how he should be graded.

"Can you spell?" she asked.

"What kind of spelling?" he cautiously replied.

"Spell house, please."

"Frame or brick house?" he asked.

"Any kind of a house."

"With a mortgage on it?"

"You may spell man, if you will," she said, giving a severe look.

"Man?"

"Yes."

"I don't care much about spelling man this morning, but I will this afternoon. I've spelt it with my eyes shut.

"Do you know your alphabet?" she asked, changing the subject.

"Never had any," was the prompt reply.

"Do you know anything about reading?"

"I read like—lightning!" he answered.

"Let me hear you read."

"Right out loud?"

"Yes."

"I'm afraid it will disturb the children," he whispered.

"Go on, let me hear you read"

He looked carefully at the page, scowled his brow and read:

"If I were a lame boy and didn't get any peanuts in my stockings Christmas, dum my eyes! but wouldn't I make things jump around that house next morning!"

He handed the book back and the teacher asked:

"Richard, how many are three and three?"

"Three and three of what?" he inquired.

"Anything."

"It's a good deal according to what it is," he replied, as he settled back. "I know that three and three cats don't make a dog."

"Did you ever study geography, Richard?"

"Yes, ma'am.

"What is geography?"

"It's a book."

"Is the world round or flat?"

"Hills and hollers," he replied.

"Richard, can you write?"

"Write what?"

"Can you write your name?"

"I could, I s'pose; but I've got my name without writing it."

"Can you write a letter?"

"Who to?"

"To any one."

"Yes, I could, if I had money to pay the postage."

"Well, Richard," she said in despair, "you'll have to go into the lower room if you want to come to school here."

"I'd ruther stay here."

"But you can't."

"I'll bet you this knife agin ten cents I can."

She took him by the arm to remove him, but he laid his hand on her shoulder and said in a warning voice:

"Don't get me mad now, or I'll let myself loose."

She called the principal down, and as he approached the boy he demanded:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"Getting eddicashun!" replied Richard.

"You go right down stairs now!" continued the principal.

"Well, don't sass me, for I was never here before," replied Richard, slowly moving his legs as if he meant to get down.

The principal took him by the collar and jerked him around, got kicked on the shin and bitten on the wrist, and finally landed the young student on the walk.

"Now go home!" he shouted, as he tried to recover his breath.

"Am I eddicated?" inquired Richard.

"You seem to be."

"Gimme a diplomy then!"

"You clear out or I'll have you arrested."

"Hain't I a scholar in this school no more?"

"No, sir."

"Who owns this school house?" demanded the boy.

"No matter; clear out."

"Will you come out into the yard where you can't hang to anything?" asked the boy.

"Begone, I say."

"Don't draw no derringer on me!" warned the boy as he backed off, "nor don't think you can scare me with any of your bowie-knives."

The principal walked in and shut the door, and after the new boy had stood there long enough to show that he wasn't afraid he turned and walked off, growling to himself:

"I'll get the foreman of No. 6 to pound that fellow afore he's a week older."

A small boy, with a very sharp nose, halted before a baker's window the other day, and took a long look at the cakes.—He finally entered, and leaning over the counter, remarked:

"If you was a boy, you know, and I was a man and kept this shop, do you know what I'd do?"

The baker confessed his ignorance.

"Well, if you was a boy, you know, you'd be hungry, and if you came into my shop, you know, I'd hand you out a cake for nothing, you know, and when you got to be a man you'd buy all you could of me, you know, and you'd git everybody else to trade with me, for you'd remember how I gave you a cake, you know, and you'd want to pay me back."

No lawyer could have put the case better; and the boy got the cake.

A gentleman having an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind b re; but I am glad to see you have become early of late."

Mysterious Sounds.

Perhaps the most familiar of mysterious sounds are those produced by the ventriloquist; familiar because almost every county fair is visited by one or more of these exhibitors; mysterious because the real source of sound does not correspond with the apparent. It lies within the province of the anatomist or physiologist to explain why it is that some men can speak from the stomach instead of from the throat, and without any perceptible movement of the lips; but the person who can do this, the ventriloquist, may make himself a most bewildering deceiver of those who listen to him. Our power of determining the exact direction whence a sound comes is less than we usually imagine. It is said that Saville Carey, who could well imitate the whistling of the wind, would sometimes amuse himself by exerting this art in a public coffee house; some of the guests at once rose to see whether the windows were quite closed, while others would button up their coats, as if cold.

Sir David Brewster notices a ventriloquist of exceptional skill, M. St. Gille, who one day entered a church where some monks were lamenting the death of a brother. Suddenly they heard a voice, as if from over their heads, bewailing the condition of the departed in purgatory, and reproaching them for their want of zeal. Not suspecting the trick, they fell on their fa

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Saturday, June 9, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR.

In their attempts to keep up the balance that it may not appear that Blaine is any more corrupt than certain Democratic leaders, the Republicans have started a miserable tale about Speaker Kerr, accusing him of having accepted a bribe of $450. This is the way the *New York World* talks about it.

"It is a thing to vindicate the cynicism of Schopenhauer that such an accusation as he now refuting should have been brought against Mr. Kerr, after the pains which he has taken in a corrupt era to live an aggressively honest life. He is poor and has lived for years in modest simplicity, and yet his frugality has not saved him from the charge of corruption. He has fought every subsidy that came before Congress during his long public career when he could have made his fortune by the sale of his influence, and let his Quixotic integrity has fared no better than the common roguery that flourished about it. He was so high minded in his notions of duty that he refused to vote for an increase of his own salary and refused to accept the increase when it was voted, although the back pay was granted especially in behalf of those who like himself had not been re-elected to the next congress, and yet it is said that he took an open bribe of $450. He was so peculiarly sensitive to appearances that he would not except hospitalities during his earlier years in congress which he could not return, and yet he is reported to have become the slave of a party hack. He so detests dishonesty that he refused to attend the grand birth-day party of a notorious public plunderer, where the President and cabinet officers and foreign ministers paid homage to ill-gotten wealth, and yet he is accused of companionship with a dishonest door-keeper. He was the champion of the south during the period of reconstruction, when power and popularity were at the disposal of its enemies. He was the advocate of hard money in the west when only one or two public men besides himself dared to stand up for their convictions. His first actions as speaker tended to secure the country against inflation or repudiation and to fence the treasury against grants for private enterprises. He cut off the lobby by one edict and the sale of liquor in the capitol by another. He has been a congressman for years, and cannot endure the taste of whiskey even when it is prescribed by his physician. He has lived in Washington society as the colleague of such men as Shenck, and does not know one card from another. He has passed through the contagious influence of christian statesmen like Colfax and Harlan, and remained a simple religious man without cant or hypocrisy. And now that he has lived a life of stern adherence to duty, attained its reward in the confidence of the people, and apparently stands on the threshold of another world, casting the ambition of this behind him, this miserable slander falls upon him!

The witness on whose testimony they rely to establish the guilt of speaker Kerr, Harvey, will be shown to be utterly untrustworthy. His conduct in this case has been a record of falsehood in all its essential features. The policy of the Republican Party all through the late exposures has been to attempt to prove Republican officials innocent by showing that Democrats are greater scoundrels. Having failed thus far they will hardly succeed in blemishing the fair name of Mr Kerr.

OUR VIEWS EXACTLY.

The *Phila. Ledger* well says:

If the Report of the Indian Massacre of the Cincinnati party of emigrants to the Black Hills shall prove to be true, the "Black Hills problem" will probably be solved by a short, sharp and decisive and expensive Indian war. It is lamentable that our Indian affairs must be mismanaged in this way, but with the restless "enterprise" of men who *will* insist upon searching for gold in places where they have no lawful right to go, and with vacillating, temporizing policy of our own Government in dealing with these unlawful intrusions, and with the murderous propensities of the wild young Indian "warriors" of the Sioux and other bands, there seems to be no other mode of settlement. The war will be a great thing for "post-traders" and the venders of mules, forage, harness and other supplies on the borders. Business with them will be lively; the Indians will go to the wall, that is the survivors of them; some of our own brave fellows will lose their lives and others go mutilated to their graves, and the national Treasury will have a heavy bill to pay—millions, of course, as usual—and all because the Government did not do its duty in enforcing treaty stipulations and compelling obedience to the law.

Another County Heard From.

The acknowledged rascality and corruption of the Republican leaders has at last penetrated the hard cranium of old Parson Brownlow, and he emphatically says:

"I would rather vote for an honest Democrat than a dishonest Republican, and I warn all repudiators who wish to steal their way into office by appeal to party, that on this question in East Tennessee we know no party but the party of honest men. *No Republican thief shall cram himself down our throats in East Tennessee with the clamor of national issues*, so if there be any of that sort of cattle looking for preferment, I admonish them that we will find them out in East Tennessee, and treat them accordingly."

Blain had better look out.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer of New York have accomplished something unknown in the history of railroads They engaged a train to run from New York to San Francisco leaving on Thursday of last week and to arrive on Sunday.

The exact time of the train from New York to San Francisco was 83 hours, 39 minutes, 16 seconds. The average speed was forty miles per hour. A single engine pulled the train from Ogden to San Francisco a distance of 881 miles. One hour was lost from the overwork placed upon this locomotive.

It is understood that there is an increasing disposition on the part of Senators to let the Belknap trial go by for this session. A leading Senator in conversing on the subject lately said the principle involved had been settled, the Senate had asserted jurisdiction, and he did not see now the necessity of the Senate spending a month or two months at this time over the trial.

Gov. Hartranft has vetoed the bill appropriating $120,000 to Normal Schools. He did not veto the bill making an appropriation of money to pay for a building for his accommodation on the Centennial grounds, so the schools must pay for his Brussels carpet and elegant furniture. And yet this man wants to be President.

The New York *Herald* states that there is a regularly organized campaign club in that city, composed of prominent merchants, formed for the purpose of urging Gen. Hancock's claims for the presidential nomination at St. Louis.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

Unseated Lands—Taxation.

The recurrence of a Triennial Assessment seems to be a proper time to call the attention of assessors and other public officers, to some provisions and requirements of the Acts of Assembly upon the subject of taxation; compliance with which will very materially add to the comfort, convenience and correctness of the performance of the public business. Great irregularities exist every where in this branch of the public service, and the Courts have been obliged to relax the strict rules of law and somewhat of evidence, to prevent still greater injustice. Much of this necessity is doubtless owing to the constant rotation out of office, which obtains in this country as a part of its political system. A man entering upon even the the lowest duties of public life, is not allowed to become thoroughly acquainted with them and able to perform them satisfactorily and intelligently, before some other patriot pushes him aside, and by the will of the sovereign people, assumes them. Thus the largest part of the public business of the country remains in unskilful and incompetent hands, not on account of any natural inaptitude, but, because no man is allowed to remain long enough in office to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the routine of his duties, much less with the exact details. And that difficulty runs through the whole circle of political preferment, from the lowest township office, to the high dignity of a Senator of the United States.

Among the many, apparently minor, but really very important duties which citizens are called upon to perform, that of Assessor of lands and goods for public taxation, is one of the most delicate and difficult; and requires a degree of common sense and sound judgment which are not often brought to its exercise. It can easily be seen that the valuation, assessment, adjustment and equalization of property for taxation, requires time, thought, experience, and a very thorough knowledge of what goes to make value. Perhaps our whole system of taxation is vicious, but we should endeavor to get out of it the best of which it is capable. In early times, lands were the chief sources of such revenue. Bonds, stocks, mortgages, money at interest, were scarcely known to the assessing officer. But now the personalty, if it could be fairly and honestly reached, would and ought to bear a very much larger proportion of the public burdens, than the realty. And the time is coming when a thorough revision of the system will shift the weight to a different species of property.

Lands, however, seated and unseated, as soon as the Commonwealth had parted with her title, became and were made liable to taxation, and sale for the non payment of the taxes. The first Act making them subject to a sale for county taxes is that of Apr. 11, 1799, Sec. 25—3 Smith Laws 401. Then came the Acts of April 3, 1804—April 4, 1809, March 13, 1815—March 29, 1824 and April 15, 1834 also 29 April, 1844, &c.

By the Act of April 6, 1802, Sec. 7, 4 Smith Laws 515, they were made liable to sale for non-payment of road taxes; and if the taxes were not paid to the supervisors, the lands so assessed as unseated, were to be returned to the County Commissioners, and by them to the County Treasurer for collection by sale. The return of the unpaid taxes must be made, now, before the first day of Febuary in each year, and the sale is to be on the second Monday of June of every second year.

By an Act of 9 March 1771 the clear yearly value of all estates, (which seems to exclude unseated lands, as having no clear yearly value) were assessible for the support and maintenance of the poor but by the Act of 15 April 1834, and perhaps earlier, they were also included in the list of taxable property, and by Act of 30 January 1862, P. L. page 8, they were made subject to sale, in Columbia county, for the poor taxes. And the returns of the unpaid poor taxes should also be made before Febuary first, in each year.

By the Act of May 8, 1854, P. L. 617, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, unseated lands were subjected to taxation and sale for non-payments of the school taxes, as they were for County taxes.

Thus, seated and unseated lands are taxable, and are subject to a sale by the County Treasurer for non-payment, of assessment for County, Road, Poor, and School taxes.

The assessment and valuation for County taxes controls and regulates the township and school district assessment, as to the value of the property, but not as to the rate per cent.

Now, as the subject of taxation, the Act of Assembly of 29 April 1844, P. L. 497, says: "All real estate, to wit: houses, lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar-houses, malthouses, breweries, tan yards, fisheries and ferries, wharves, and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation:"—Under which clause, "all other real estate," the courts have properly included all kinds of machinery and improvements which have yet been put on, or under any lands or grounds; such as coal breakers, steam-pumping apparatus, planing mills &c. &c.; and the proper method is, to assess and value all this machinery and improvement *with the land*, and tax it to the owner of the land. And this is in accordance with the oath of the assessors—"That you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, *with the improvements thereon* * *." Making no separate valuation of improvements, machinery or other erections in or upon the lands, but leaving all such questions to be adjusted by the parties who may think themselves interested. This is a point to be particularly insisted on and attended to. It will simplify business, save trouble, and be practically and legally correct and proper.

It is to be observed however, that this rule does not prevent separate assessments of separate interests in land. As, if one man owns the surface, and another the developed iron ore, or stone coal, or limestone under it; there, the owner of the soil is taxed with it, and the owner of the ore, coal or limestone, opened and accessible, is taxed with such article. And it would seem under the law, that any machinery, erection or improvement put in, upon or under the surface, for mining purposes, should be assessed with such ore, coal or limestone, to the owner of the respective commodities. See 3 Pa. Rep. 107; 1 P. S. R. 331; 29 P. S. R. 373; 70 P. S. R. 381.

The proper processof valuing, assessing and returning unseated lands should have special attention, because the owners are mostly non-residents, and look after their taxes only once in two years. Much assessment that is open to objection, is made upon such property. There seems to be no good reason why undeveloped and unproductive mineral lands should be rated and assessed at a rate much above the surface value. That question however does not enter into the present inquiry.

Unseated lands were, by the act of 1804, required to be returned to the Commissioners by the surveyors, and this list of unseated lands was to "include a list of the number of acres contained in each survey or warrant, and of the names and surnames of the original warrantees, the waters on which the same is situate, the land contiguous thereto, and of the township, if known, wherein the same may lie." And this list was to be kept by the Commissioners in a book provided for the purpose. If these little details were attended to, the history of a tract of land could be traced with certainty through all changes of ownership and valuation and arrangement of township lines. The acres, the warrantee, the waters would always be the same; the township, the owner, and the adjoiners, if the lands became seated, might change.

Under the Act of 1834, the Commissioners, precept to the assessors, which in each triennial year shall go into their hands "within six weeks after the general election;" requires them to "return a perfect list of the names of all taxables, and of the taxable property, together with a just valuation of the same." In this list the triennial assessors should include unseated as well as seated lands notwithstanding the Act of 1804 as to the duties of surveyors, and this *return* of the assessors to the Commissioners, if made according to law, *is the assessment*. By the Act of 1842, organizing a Board of Revision, the commissioners meet, consult, examine and raise or reduce the price or value of the properties, so as to equalize the whole. This being done after publication and due notice, and everything being corrected, adjusted and equalized as required, the commissioners then fix the rate per cent on the adjusted valuation; the clerk makes transcripts of the assessments, with the rate per cent, and the day of appeal fixed, and transmits them to the assessors on or before the second Monday of April following. The assessors call on the taxable, give him the valuation, rate per cent, and day of appeal, and that ends that part of the business.

This appeal, held by the commissioners, after public notice of the time and place, is from the valuation of the Triennial Assessment; and when heard and decided, fixes the valuation for that and the two following years except in one or two specified cases. With the first 10 sections of the Act of 1834, all reference to the triennial assessment and proceedings relating to it, ends. The balance of it relates to the annual assessment for the two years following the triennial assessment, and to township rates and levies, which are not within the present examination, except incidentally.

The duplicate for County and State taxes is made out on the basis of this valuation, as corrected after appeal to the commissioners as stated. And this corrected valuation and assessment is sent to the assessors before the second Monday of April of the year succeeding the triennial assessment for the assessment of the taxes for the current year, and not, within six weeks of the general election, in each year, as is practised in some counties. That rule is for the Triennial year alone. For, say the Supreme Court in Grenough vs Fulton Coal Co. 74 P. S. R. 486—"The triennial assessment is the basis of subsequent annual assessments and the valuation will remain unless changed by alterations in the property"—such as new erections, or the distruction of old ones.

The township rates and levies for poor, road, and school taxes are made on this same valuation, the rate per cent being according to their several necessities, except as limited by law. The tax on unseated land is a part and parcel of it; and though, as was said in Lycoming Co. vs Huling, cited in Potter Co. vs Oswayo, 11 Wright 162, "the supervisors are charged with the duty of expending the money, they have no power to collect it. It is payable by the owners into the County treasury * * *." Yet, if voluntarily paid to the supervisors, overseers or school tax collector, it may be received and receipted for, it seems more in consonance with the general system to return all the taxes on unseated lands to the County Commissioners, and have them collected by the Treasurer. And that, because there is no other way of enforcing payment of them: and because also it is more convenient to land owners to pay all the unseated land taxes at once, at the County seat, when they come to discharge the county taxes on the same, though it seems the owners may work out the road taxes on unseated lands if they desire to do so.

These suggestions in regard to the mode, manner and regular procedure of making, returning and adjusting the Triennial Assessment, are submitted in the hope that they may assist those upon whom the duty devolves, in performing it with more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to the public.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Attorney to the County Commissioners.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of Catawissa Lodge, No 349, A. Y. M., held at Catawissa, Pa, May 30, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Since God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst on earth our beloved brother Cyrus Gruber, who died on the ninth day of April 1876. Although the separation is painful, it becomes us to bow in humble submission to this decree of His will, and to be admonished that our sojourn here is but for a brief period of time. Therefore,

Resolved. That in the death of Brother Cyrus Gruber, we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved. That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and children of the deceased in their sore bereavement by the assurance that he is enjoying the reward of a good and faithful servant in that Lodge above not made with hands.

Resolved. That in respect to the memory of the deceased, this Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, and published in the county papers at Bloomsburg.

N. P. MOORE,
H. D. MCBRIDE,
JOHN APPLEMAN,
} Committee.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purlent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at any one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 4.—The remains of Col. Robert H. Ramsey arrived in Pottsville yesterday from Nashville, Tennessee, and were followed to the grave this afternoon by a large concourse of people.

The latest thing out is a 99 cent store in Harrisburg.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On the evening of June 2nd, at a re-union of the Delta Psi Fraternity—a brotherhood composed of graduates and undergraduates of the various colleges throughout the country—an oration was delivered by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, which so faithfully describes the present condition of politics that we give below an extract from it. The speaker is a prominent public man in his state, and knows what he talks about. In addressing the members of the Fraternity he said:

You, as educated young men, are among those who mould the opinion and shape the activities of your fellows in the several communities where you live and labor. Let me speak with you freely. Take no offence. I shall talk of politics, not the politics of partizanship, but such politics as the Centennial time forces alike upon our brains and hearts. It has become quite the fashion among educated men, and even more among successful business men, to take little personal interest in public affairs. Very many of our college graduates, and of our leading traders, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, affect a sort of Dundrearyish indifference to our politics. When one of our number gives any personal, practical heed to the duties of our citizenship, they may not always openly condemn his waste of time or sneer at his enthusiasm, but they take little pains to conceal their surprise at his want of taste, or still worse, want of wit in giving to State an hour that might have been given more pleasantly to society or more profitably to trade. In many instances this indifference must be affected rather than hearty and thorough, because the careful student of the past cannot be entirely careless of the present, and the intelligent financier must at least estimate the political forces within which his private enterprises are being urged.

This fashion of indifference, whether sincere or affected, has some natural causes.

The excitement of a great popular debate over questions that lay at the very root of our social system quickened every interest, and in some degree touched almost every person in our land during the years preceding 1861. Then followed the war, with its volcanic outbursts of enthusiam, its patience of long endurance, its heroism of achievement, and its terrible sacrifices. Then came long and exhaustive debate over the adjustment and settlement of the terms of returning peace.

Thus for many years our politics, in one form or another, appealed to the interest, quickened the conscience, and occupied the best thought of almost our entire people. Such long excitement naturally caused weariness. Men turned from politics and arms, asking for rest and peace.

During this long struggle very many bad and designing men had by shrewd appeals to the prevailing sentiment of their localities, and by various adroit methods so possessed themselves of the mechanism of their respective political parties as in many instances to wield large local influences and exercise large local control. That corruption which seems as incident to all national life as disease is to all individual life, had fastened itself upon both the great political parties. This tendency to evil, by the way, is in no measure confined to politics. There are defaulters in banks and trust companies as well as in the public treasury. Lies are told over the counter and in the drawing room as frequently as at the caucus and in the convention Human nature, when opportunity is afforded, has an old-fashioned way of showing its bad side as well as its best There were probably canker spots on the apple in Eden. There was surely a fib on the sweet lips of Eve, and cowardly talebearing in the manly heart of Adam. Even where John loved so devotedly and Peter spake so resolutely, there was Judas with his hungry bag and his ready kiss. But the existence of evil is neither justification nor excuse for evil doing. Corruption is in our politics, and the slime of the serpent is in the primary caucus and in legislative halls. This corruption has disheartened a few good citizens. It has disgusted more æsthetic and refined ones. It has been availed of as an excuse by very many busy or careless men for their taking little personal interest in public affairs, and being indifferent to our politics.

There is still another cause which to-day largely produces and stimulates this indifference. The pecuniary rewards of public life are very meagre. If you except the chief customs officers at some five or six of our principal ports of of entry, and a few local officials in our largest cities, there are none of our higher place holders who are paid salaries in any degree approaching what the ability required for just discharge of such duties can readily earn in private life. Take, for example, the judges throughout the country, excepting in New York, and possibly in one or two other States. Almost every lawyer fit to be judge can earn so much more money in the ordinary practice of his profession than either nation or State will pay for his services on the bench that it is difficult to get a first-class lawyer to be a judge. Indeed you cannot, unless you find one so well off that he can afford to give up private business, or so fired with the noble ambition of his profession that he is willing to forego wealth for the great honor of the ermine. There is not a successful business man in Philadelphia to-day, who, in a pecuniary point off view, can afford to take public office and faithfully give to it the time necessary for a conscientious discharge of its duties. Our office-holders must therefore come, as a rule, from one or other of three classes of our citizens. Either from such of the wealthy as have decided taste for public affairs, or as recognize the duty of the citizen to serve the State when the State needs his service, and can afford to give their time and service; or from among those of moderate means, who have such natural fitness and inclination for official place and public duty that they are willing to forego opportunities of private gain and the accumulation of wealth in order to gratify their ambition and fulfil their inner sense of personal respo nsibility to the State; or else—and here lies the greatest danger—our office-holders will be men who, having the ambition to rule among their fellows, and being burdened by no scruples, will take public place, and either use its opportunities for the advancement of purely private and selfish schemes, or else will boldly steal what they may desire. But the fact remains that here, where there are no hereditary riches, no entailed estates, no reasonable certainty that the grandson will possess what the grandfather earns, all the avenues of an honestly acquired material success lead away from public station.

The Speaker declared that the reaction after the intense excitement of the past twenty-five years, the corruption which undeniably soils and stains both our political organizations to a very great and alarming extent, and the great comparative rewards of all business pursuits and activities furnish natural explanations for this indifference or rather furnish fair-sounding excuses to indifferent citizens for their neglect of personal duty. In conclusion Mr. Woodford remarked that if political work is to be mainly done by political place-holders, then party leaders will naturally and quite logically fill such places with men who can and will do the required work. The evil is to be corrected most largely and most effectively by the old-fashioned but sure rule that each citizen shall, in his own place, perform his own duty to the State. My faith in immediate results would be greater if the classes whom you represent would more heartily appreciate this truth.

It is your duty as a citizen to vote—to vote intelligently, honestly. Because another is employed in the post office or revenue service his duty is no higher than yours. Remember, also, it is no less. You vote not because you are out of place, but because you are a citizen. Honor is due to the man who being in office or out of office, still fulfills his obligation as a citizen. What will you justly say of the man who, being out of office and never or but seldom performing his personal duty as citizen, sneers at his fellow in office as one wearing the collar of a place-holder, and thus practically denies to him the right to a voice and vote in our public affairs?

Our office-holders are but a very small fraction of our people, or even of any dominant party. Whenever all the people shall faithfully attend to their political duties the office-holders will be practically powerless. Their duty is to-day your duty. Their responsibility is yours. That under so many sneers and against such silent but very potent influence of fashion and example so many good men and true men accept subordinate public place, and perform its functions so honestly and well, is large honor to them. It should be a large shame to such as never touch the burden of public duty even with their little fingers, yet bemoan the influence of office-holders in our politics and sneer at the political effort of the officials as the service of one who wears a master's collar and humbly eats another's bread.

Marriages.

FRANTZ—FRITZ.—On Wednesday, May 24th, by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, Mr. Charles W. Frantz to Miss Mary A. Fritz, both of Berwick.

GETTY—POWER.—On May 28th, by Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle, Mr. George Getty to Miss Alvaretta Hower, both of Locust township.

STETLER—WINN.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville, May 11th, by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Edward J. Stetler, of Mt. Pleasant, to Elmira G. Winn, of Light Street.

Deaths.

HUTCHISON.—Near Asbury, May 15th, William Hutchison, aged 19 years. The deceased had been married only six weeks.

THOMAS.—In Mt. Pleasant, May 31st, Mrs. Martha Jane Thomas, aged 34 years.

PHILLIPS.—In Locust township, May 29th, Mary, wife of George Phillips, aged 41 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Candidates.

(We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for the offices named, subject to the Democratic rules of Columbia county:)

FOR SHERIFF,
MILTON CHARLES,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY DOAK,
of Briarcreek.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN K. GROTZ,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY D. KNORR,
of Centre.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
SAMUEL SNYDER,
of Mifflin.

JAMES LAKE,
of Scott.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
of Benton.

DAVID DEMOTT,
of Greenwood.

LUTHER A. GERMAN,
of Pine.

REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

E. J. MCHENRY,
of Fishingcreek.

DAVID S. BROWN,
of Main.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
of Centralia.

HOMŒOPATHIC
VETERINARY MEDICINE

works wonders with cattle, horses, fowls, and all other domestic animals. No livery stable keeper, stock raiser, or farmer should be without a case of these medicines and a book giving plain directions for their use. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand St., New York, will send their descriptive catalogue to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest Homœopathic Pharmacy in this country—founded in 1835. June 9-8w.

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

When visiting Philadelphia be sure to call upon us. Those who cannot come to the Centennial City should enclose 50 cents for a copy of our new and beautiful "FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH," a splendid composition, with handsomely illustrated Title Page.

Address WM. H. BONER & CO.,
Dealers in Sheet Music & Music Books,
June 9-12w. 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for brewers, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO., June 9-48w. Buttonwood st., below Broad.

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. EI HARD LEVICK, SON & CO. 724 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co. June 9-48w.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!
The Best Tonic in America.
The "S" Celebrated Bitter Cordial,
No 12 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.
To be had from all first-class druggists throughout the country

PEABODY HOUSE,
CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has lowed it, refitted and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 250 guests. Terms only $1 per day. No bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody. June 9-14w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

SYLVESTER J. ALBERTSON and D. D. BRADY, Supervisors of Greenwood Twp, for 1875.

DR.

To am't of duplicates, less cash collected on same		$2,568 93
" " cash collected on same		81 74
Whole amount of duplicates		2,450 67
" am't received from county and L. A. Dewitt,		3 56
" " collected and used by supervisors		74 98
" " orders against David Demott and J. G. Keller		42 01
		$2,571 22

CR.

By am't of work done		$2,404 70
" " exonerations		10 69
" " supervisors' fees		114 03
" " cash paid for work done		2 52
" balance due supervisors		38 49
		$2,571 22

We, the undersigned auditors of Greenwood township, Columbia county, have examined the above accounts and find them correct as above stated, and find the sum of forty-two dollars and one cent due supervisors, and for which amount we have given orders against the present supervisors.

NICHOLAS KINDT,
ISAAC A. DE WITT,
WM. P. ROBBINS,
} Auditors.

June 9-3w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILSON, Treasurer of Greenwood School District for the year ending June 5, 1875.

DR.

To am't received of J. G. Girton, former treasurer		$95 35
" " State appropriation		244 10
" " duplicate		2,062 53
" received of J. S. Evans, former collector		16 80
		2,418 57
Balance due Treasurer		51 09
		$2,559 66

CR.

By collector's percentage		$59 14
" am't of exonerations		45 55
" " tax returned to comm'rs		11 26
" " Teachers' salaries	$1698 00	
deduct orders outstanding	106 00	
		1,592 00
" " coal and hauling	207 93	
" " orders outstanding for same	190 82	
		87 60
" " paid for School Sournal and register		12 00
" " paid for material and repairs		95 48
" " Treasurer's percentage		57 67
" " secretary's salary		40 00
" " Aud. fees and advertising same		33 00
Paid J. D. Patton for use of shop		5 00
" W. F. Robbins for filing settlement of 1875		50
Balance due District from collector		510 96
		$2,559 66

We, the undersigned Auditors of Greenwood School District, Columbia county, have carefully examined the above accounts of the Treasurer and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

NICHOLAS KINDT,
ISAAC A. DE WITT,
WM. P. ROBBINS,
} Auditors.

June 9th, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTING. HARD TIMES PAYS. Best and cheapest paint in the world. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Ready mixed. Full directions. Apply yourself and save cost of application. Sample cards free. O. W. ROSS, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. P. O. Box 5,749.

Lucinda Purcell, by her next friend Edward R. Crawford, vs. John P. Purcell. In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 340 February term 1876, Subpœna in Divorce.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said John P. Purcell, are hereby required to appear at the said Court, on the first Monday of September next to answer the complaint therein filed.

Buckalews, Attorney's. CHARLES FORNWALT, Sheriff.
June 9-4w.

AGENTS, 25 elegant 9x11 Chromos, $1; 100 for $3. National Chromo Co., Philadelphia.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks at the N. Y. Hippodrome from the Tribune verbatim reports in the new book Glad Tidings. Beware of imitations. 800 pages, $4. 11,000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED. E. B. Treat, publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. June 9-4w.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
Put up only in BLUE BOXES.
A Tried and Sure Remedy.
For sale by druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. June 9-4w.

IT PAYS

any smart man who wishes to make $2,000 a year on a small capital to commence in our line of business. ROOFING IS A SPECIALTY. There is no one in your county who carries on the business. You can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 to start with, can purchase enough material to roof a ordinary house. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as roofer should amount to not less than $25. An expert man could easily do the work in one working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage; one, canvassing, while the other attends to the work. Send for our book of instructions, before if you write address and study it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal who elerves in your place, and talk it over with him. He will be glad to furnish the stock and divide the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the first responsible applicant. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED, 14 Cedar St., N. Y., and mention D & Co. June9-4w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of Nathan Kostenbauder, of Locust township, Columbia county, now residing in the township of Plymouth, in Luzerne county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said Nathan Kostenbauder; and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.
W. L. EVERLY, Attorney for Assignee. May 12-6w.

PARIS GREEN,
BONE MANURE,
BONE FLOUR,
BONE GRAIN.
For sale in quantities to suit. By
HENRY L. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
June 2, 75.-1m.

UNION HOTEL,
1214 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Sup't.
Centennial visitors will find this a first-class Hotel and the terms reasonable. May 26-1m.

The Cook's Companion.
Improved Kitchen Slicing Utensil.
A novel Household Article for slicing BREAD, MEAT, SAUSAGE, NOODLES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, CANDY, &c., &c.
The Machine is easy to regulate, and very simple to use. It takes up but little room in the kitchen.
GROCERS, BUTCHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and EVERY FAMILY should have one.
Price $4, and cheap at that.
Call and see them work at the Furniture Store of
E. R. FURMAN,
Sole Agent for Columbia county.
May 26-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

SMEDLEY HOUSE,
1227 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Sup't.
Centennial visitors will find this a first-class stopping place. Arrangements can be made by correspondence. May 26-1m.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail, FREE. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $2.50. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., (John P. Jewett, manager), 129 East 28th St., N. Y. Apr 14-12w

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 10, 79-13t

USE the MODEL PRESS and do all your own Printing. Price $15. BEST IN THE WORLD For Business Men and Young Printers. Thousands in use. Send two 3 cent stamps for a pamphlet illustrated to page Catalogue and Price List, entitled "How to Print." J. W. Daughaday & Co., Mfrs. and Dealers in Type and Printing Material, 613 & 615 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 14—12 w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE WONDERFUL CAREER OF
MOODY AND SANKEY
IN Great Britain and America. By an eminent divine. Has over 750 pages and 13 illustrations. Price $2. Best book to sell. Notice of compliments and remunerative rates. The building is located in Columbia avenue, about one hundred yards east of Belmont avenue, and the same distance east of Globe Hotel, and only two squares from the main entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, which makes the location very favorable for all visitors from this vicinity. See the sign of the Star Boarding House on top of the building.
May 26-3w. EVES & HELLER, Proprietors.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the Real Estate of John Mensch, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased.
To Jesse Mensch, Michael Mensch, Catharine Loreman, Maria Parr, Eliza Bidding, Christian Mensch, Wm. Mensch, Sarah Barger, Annie Reitz, Franklin Fisman guardian ad litem of John L. Reitz, Mary M. Reitz, Lavanla N. Reitz, Sarah A. Reitz, Joseph E. Reitz, Edward L. Reitz, minor children of Abbey Reitz, formerly Abbey Mensch deceased. Take notice that partition and valuation of the real estate of said John Mensch deceased will be held on the premises on Thursday the 27th day of July A. D. 1876, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day when and where you may attend if you think proper.
Sheriff's Office, CHAS. S. FORNWALD,
Bloomsburg, June 1, 76. Sheriff.
June 2.-6w.

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week!! selling
OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the thrilling history of 100 eventful years, also of the great Exhibition, grand in description of our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, mines & manufactures, stupendous wonders, curiosities, etc., all richly illustrated. A "century" Map and "Bird's-Eye View" free. Sells marvellously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this, and our standard "LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE," 60,000 already sold, also new Bible, 2,000 illustrations. Has no equal. For extra terms write to Hubbard Bros., publishers, Philadelphia. D & Co. May 26-4w

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.

C. W. Eves and Dr. A. P. Heller of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., have erected a neat and comfortable boarding house at Philadelphia for the reception of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. They are now prepared to receive boarders at all times and at reasonable rates. The building is located in Columbia avenue, about one hundred yards east of Belmont avenue, and the same distance east of Globe Hotel, and only two squares from the main entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, which makes the location very favorable for all visitors from this vicinity. See the sign of the

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.08 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	2.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

A new post office has been established in this county at Hellerville.

M. V. Esler has removed his laundry to Third street, second door above Center, where he is prepared to do better work than ever.

A festival will be held in the Opera House to night and tomorrow night for the benefit of the Philologian Literary Society.

Philips, the uptown grocer, has erected a bulletin board at the front of his store, on which passers by can see the names of some of the good things he has to sell.

The iron fence in front of the lots of Col. Freeze and A. J. Evans on Third Street was made by Harman & Hassert. It shows what these gentlemen can do.

Rev. John Hewitt, late of Bloomsburg, has accepted a call to St. Peter's Episcopal church, Hazleton, and will enter upon his duties at once.

The Church of Christ, or Christian Church, in Bloomsburg, which has heretofore been meeting in the Opera House, has secured the use of the Welsh Baptist Church on Rock street, east of Iron, and will hereafter meet at that place.

Mr. C. M. Drinker, in the Opera House building, Centre street, has displayed rare ability in the manufacture of fine fishing rods. Fishermen who are worthy of the name would do well to obtain his services.

There must be too much Centennial somewhere. The early morning mail has not reached here once this week at the proper time, much to the inconvenience of every body. Better invite the Postmaster General down this way.

A BIG TROUT.—We are informed that T. B. Appleman recently caught a trout in the Fishing creek that measured 19½ inches in length, 10 inches in circumference, and weighed 42 ounces. No man on the Fishing creek ever beat that, unless it was John J. McHenry.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—We are told that some one of our citizens has turned a horse loose upon the streets because it is not able to work any longer. We trust this is not so; but if so, the Council should take proper action. It is neither law nor justice.

All persons using the American Movable Frame Bee Hive in Columbia county, without the right, had better call on D. A. Creasy at Bloomsburg and pay for use of same, or they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The annual statements of Greenwood township and school district will be found in another column. But few districts are complying with the law, and that all may understand their duty we republish the Act of Assembly on that subject.

The circus on Tuesday did not succeed in drawing a large crowd. Their street parade consisted of a band wagon drawn by six horses and just behind it was an ore wagon loaded with coal, but we are not certain that that was part of the procession. The performance is reported as being good.

"Flags of all Nations Grand March," by E Mack, a brilliant, pleasing composition, and a finely illustrated title page containing the flags of thirty-six nations. Every one should have a copy.

Mailed (post paid) for 50 cents by Wm. H. Boner & Co., 1102 Chestnut street, Phila.

POSTPONEMENT.—Whereas the Father of Mercies sent us needed showers of rain on the 3d inst., for which we are most grateful, though it defeated the Church Festival, we invite the generous public to another Church Festival at Asbury next Saturday afternoon and night, June 10th.

H. S. MENDENHALL,
Pastor M. E. Church.

On Monday evening last a meeting was held in the Lutheran Church for the purpose of organizing a Young Mens Christian Association. There not being a sufficient representation of the several churches in town, the meeting was adjourned until next Sunday afternoon, when a prayer meeting will be held at a place to be designated by the committee. Messrs Crawford Kesty and Witman are the committee. It is hoped that the attendance will be sufficient to complete the organization at that time.

Coal Mine on fire—twenty-six mules smothered.—The Diamond mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company of Scranton, has had a narrow escape from a serious and costly conflagration, similar to that which worked such havoc two years ago in the Empire shaft at Wilkes-Barre. The fire broke out during Tuesday night in the engine-room, which is situated some thirty feet from the foot of the shaft, and was discovered in time, but not until a large surface of coal was on fire. Very prompt work with the pumps subdued the fire in a few hours, but twenty-six valuable mules, which were stabled in the mine, suffocated by the smoke and sulphur.—*Luzerne Union.*

Fire near Hughesville.—Thursday afternoon, about half past twelve o'clock, the barn belonging to Ellis Artley, near Hughesville, on the road leading to Muncy, was burned to the ground, and, sad to relate, a four-year old daughter of Mr. Artley was burned to a crisp. The little girl and some other children, it is alleged, were playing with matches in the barn, and to this act is attributed the fire. The child, when found, was about forty yards from the barn, and it is supposed that it ran that distance enveloped in flame, and fell, to die an agonizing death. The horses in the barn at the time of the fire were rescued. What amount of grain, etc., was destroyed has not been learned.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On Tuesday night last our usually quiet town was started by the report that a man had been shot at the Central Hotel. On inquiry the following facts were ascertained. O. B. Mellick who has been absent from home for some time returned on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon he got into an altercation with Milton Charles which ended in a scuffle. After they had separated Mellick went to the Central Hotel and sat down in the saloon, where he had been but a short time when Charles entered, drew a pistol, and fired. It is said that he aimed at Mellick's head, but by throwing the body to one side and raising his arm, the bullet was received in the right wrist, going clear through, and dropping on the floor. Charles then went out and delivered himself to Esq. Brower, saying that he had shot a man but did not know whether he had killed him or not. At the same time, he handed over the pistol to the justice. Charles was bound over for a hearing. We understand that Mellick is not seriously injured. His wound was dressed by Dr. McKelvy, and he remained about all the evening. On Wednesday morning he left for Philadelphia.

COWS AT LARGE.—A Town Ordinance very properly restricts cattle from running at large at night. It is constantly violated, and on last Saturday night, about midnight, two cows broke into a citizen's garden, destroyed the herbage, and ruined some valuable fruit trees and evergreens. Of course they could have been impounded, could have been shot, or the owners made to pay damages. But the poor beasts were not to blame; the owners were, and we here give notice to the property owners that they had better quit improving their grounds unless cattle owners keep their stock at home nights—or to the Town Council to repeal their ordinance.

What is the matter with Freeman?—In the last issue of the *Comet* appears the following:

To our Columbian Ch Exchanges.—A few weeks ago we made mention of the discovery of the body of a man in the Susquehanna, near the Columbia dam. We gathered the facts from an exchange, but have forgotten which. This week we are in receipt of a letter from Plymouth, asking for further information. Our correspondent says a man named Dennis Moran left his home in Plymouth on the third of April. He went away in search of employment, and nothing has been heard from him since. He left a wife and two children, who are very anxious to learn of his fate. Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving a description of the man found at the dam. The papers stated that he was 40 years old, and was buried in Potter's Field. Word sent to J. E. Hallock, Plymouth, Pa., concerning deceased, would greatly relieve a distressed family.

Now there is no dam on the Susquehanna in Columbia county. Perhaps the *Comet* means the Columbia dam in Lancaster county?

Terrible Accident to a Sunbury Lady.—On Monday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mrs. Hoffman, living on Chestnut street, in this place, was detained at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets by a freight train passing down the road. When the last car passed, she startled across the track, not noticing an engine that was backing up on the east track, which struck her, knocking her down, and partly on the track, but one of her limbs was caught under the wheels and mangled in such a manner below the knee that immediate amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Charles M. Martin, assisted by Dr. Fred. L. Haupt. The wonder is that she was not killed. She stood the operation courageously for a lady of her age, being about 65 years old. The accident sent a thrill of horror through the whole community. She is the mother of Mr. Geo. Hoffman, now a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was fortunately in town when the accident happened.—*Sunbury Daily.*

ORANGEVILLE, May 29th, 1876.

Messrs. Editors:—By the tone of an article which I observed in your last week's issue I am inclined to think that school boards are legally compelled to publish their accounts and financial statement in at least two newspapers of the County, besides ten or more written or printed hand-bills posted up in the most conspicuous places in the district.

I consulted Supt. Snyder, who said either is sufficient, but the board is not compelled to do both. Is he right, or the Bellefonte *Republican*, from which you copied said article?

Please inform me in your next week's issue, and oblige

A DIRECTOR.

The *Republican* is right. It is necessary to publish the statements of school districts on the first Monday in June in the papers, and *in addition*, to put up hand bills. The following Act, approved April 24th, 1874, is very plain. We have published it before, but insert it again for the benefit of our readers:

AN ACT

To authorize and require the auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SECTION 1. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish, by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places within the respective townships or boroughs, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors for the year preceding the annual settlement for their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof: *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same persons only one statement shall be required: *Also provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.*

SECTION 3. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall each pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amount are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any tax-paying citizen of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A regular meeting of the Town Council was held at the Council room on the evening of June 7th. Present, Councilmen Drinker, Hagenbuch, Jones, Knorr, Holmes and Elwell. In the absence of the President, Vice President Drinker presided. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A number of petitions were presented and ordered filed.

Ordered that a crossing be laid at Third and Jefferson streets. Secretary ordered to draw an order, in favor of Turnbach & Hess, for $2 60 for fixing fire engine. Also one for $75 25 to Bloomsburg Gas Company for street lamps, month of May. Also orders for work on roads, &c., as per Street Commissioner's report, amounting to $246.91. Committee on park reported a plan for laying out park. President Lowenberg reported that he had rented a pound for the ensuing year at $40. Report adopted.

The rate of taxation for the built-up portion was fixed at ten mills on the dollar.

A resolution was passed allowing the pavements on Iron street which were laid on the curb by mistake to remain where they are until another pavement is laid. Ordered that a crossing be put across the head of Market street. Ordered that the lamp post near the Forks be moved to the north side of Second street. Also that owners on Fourth street, from Market to Jefferson street, be notified that the line of their grade will be changed, and that a hearing will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Council room. A committee consisting of Elwell, Holmes and Hagenbuch was appointed to consult with the proper parties concerning grading and paving along the old Lutheran cemetery on Center street. On motion ordered that owners on First, from Market to West, and on West, from First to Second, be notified that the Town Council are about to fix the grade on those streets, and that a hearing will be held at the Council room on Tuesday, 13th, between one and two o'clock p. m.

A petition signed by many citizens was presented, asking for the passage of an ordinance to prevent cattle from running at large within certain limits of the built-up portion of the town at any time. A second petition, against any change from the present ordinance, signed by a much larger number of citizens, was also presented. The matter was laid over until Tuesday, the 13th.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Knorr and Jones was appointed to procure cobble and crossing stones.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DECORATION DAY.

BLOOMSBURG.

Decoration day was finally observed at Bloomsburg. An offer by the band of their services to any organization who would undertake the necessary arrangements preparatory to decoration failed to induce a town association to take the lead. The Philologian Society of the Normal School, a wide awake body, hearing this, took initiatory steps on Monday, inviting the School and Calliepian Society to unite with them. The latter declined. A successful day was the result of their exertions.

The exercises were varied, and more to the point than they have been during previous years. After the graves were decorated with the exception of those in the ring, around which the soldiers' orphans of the Normal, 14 in number, had circled with floral offerings, an earnest prayer was rendered by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier. Dr. Griswold, by request, read in an impressive manner an appropriate selection entitled "Cover Them Over." Next followed the decoration of the remaining graves by the orphans, after which they sweetly sang "Bear them home tenderly." The president of the Philologian Society, J. K. Bittenbender, offered a few well chosen introductory remarks, and then introduced Dr. Griswold. The Dr. claimed the attention of the audience to give expression to a simple thought, THE LESSON OF THE DAY. The School then sang an ode which had been written for the occasion by one of the Society. The exercises closed by the able recitation of the "Boy Brittain" by the senior class. It seems desirable that some permanent arrangement should be made for the permanent observance of the day. —*Republican.*

BERWICK.

The gathering at this place was probably the largest ever seen there, and showed plainly that the people remembered the promises made in 1861. The whole surrounding country was drained of its inhabitants, and the fire companies from Bloomsburg, Danville and Scranton, with civic societies from the entire neighborhood added *eclat* to the occasion. In speaking of the ceremonies, the *Republican*, whose editors were present, says:

The floral chariot with thirty-eight young ladies dressed in white carrying the floral offerings was an appropriate part of the ceremony. The car was built in the shape of a pyramid, and upon the apex stood Miss Laura Roch, representing the Goddess of Liberty. Beautiful and appropriate was the general verdict. The army and navy by John Shannon and Charles Wolf impersonated a sailor and a soldier standing in complete harmony upon a platform covered by the American flag. A good representation of George Washington and Martha, his wife, was given by Mr. Wesley Shannon and Miss Alice Reedy, dressed in the costume of Continental times. After the procession had passed through the principal streets it proceeded to the cemetery where slept the illustrious dead. Here Leroy T. Thompson, Esq., President of the day, took charge, and the order of exercises was singing by the Berwick Musical Society, prayer by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, recitation by Miss Bessie Thompson of a poem entitled "The Spirit of '76," composed by Mrs. S. C. Jayne, oration by Col. C. G. Jackson, prayer by Rev. James Dickson, decoration by the thirty-eight young ladies. Prof. H. A. Stees, the Memorial Historian, gave a brief sketch at the grave of each deceased soldier. The poem written by Mrs. S. C. Jayne evinced genius of high order. Mrs. Jayne is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gere, a talented minister of the M. E. Church. The leading feature of the day was the oration by Col. C. G. Jackson. If it were not that we hope to lay it before our readers in our next issue, we should attempt a synopsis. Col. Jackson's style of oratory is impressive, and during the entire delivery of his oration he held his vast audience by the charm of his eloquence.

BUCK HORN.

But, under all the circumstances, the display at Buck Horn was the most creditable. It embraced the plan of decorating the graves of those who had been soldiers at any time from the Revolutionary war to this date. The graves were scattered at distant points, and had never before been publicly honored. The idea once suggested took like wildfire. Columbia and Montour united to do justice to their common dead. West Hemlock, Hemlock, Madison, Greenwood and Mt. Pleasant turned out *en masse* The day was all that heart could wish; and when wagon after wagon and load after load thronged the village of Buck Horn, the wonder was where all the people, horses and conveyances came from. Under the marshalship of Capt. John Guilds, assisted by Christian Ernst and Mr. Girton, the procession was promptly formed, with nearly 100 horsemen in front, the Buckhorn Band, driven by Risewick, following. Then came a pyramid of beautiful little girls representing the different States, followed by a large number of young ladies—and none handsomer in the State—bearing floral offerings. These were succeeded by the American Mechanics in full regalia, and they in turn were succeeded by the citizens and their families, making a column about a mile long and containing nearly 1,000 people. The procession moved to New Columbia, where it was met by a large concourse of people already gathered. At this point the following graves were decorated:

SAMUEL MOORE,	Soldier in 1776
VINCENT ROBBINS,	" " "
—— LEIDY,	" " "
JACOB ARMSTRONG	" " 1812
WM. MARR, soldier in late war, regiment and company unknown.	

BENJAMIN C. PURSELL, Battery F, 112th P. V. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1863. Discharged Jan. 29th, 1866. Killed by being run over by an ore wagon.

HENRY MILLER, Co. I, 9th Cav., P. V. Enlisted Aug. 10th, 1864. Discharged May 29th, 1865.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. M. Warden, and a brief address delivered by Capt. Brockway, after which a lunch was eaten in the church. From this point the procession moved to Heller's Church, some three miles distant, and the following graves were decorated:

ROBERT GILLASPY, Battery D, 3d Pa. Art'y. Enlisted as a veteran Feb. 9th, 1864. Discharged Nov. 9th, 1865.

HIRAM RICHARD, Co. G, 178th Reg't. P. V. Enlisted Nov. 24, 1862. Discharged July 27th, 1863.

LEONARD BEAGLE, Co. E, 132d P. V., and afterwards Co. H, 112th P. V. Died at Washington, April 23, 1864.

An eloquent address was here delivered by M. C. Brittain, after which the procession moved forward to Vanderslice's grave-yard, where rested all that was mortal of Cyrus Gruber, late a member of Battery M, 3d Pa. Art'y., in which he enlisted Feb. 9, 1864, and was discharged Nov. 9, 1865. A few additional remarks were made here by Mr. Brittain, after which the procession disbanded, having been engaged all day in their work of love.

The people of Buck Horn and vicinity are entitled to infinite credit for the energy displayed by them, and the complete success which attended their efforts.

At a meeting of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349 A. Y. M., held May 30th, 1876, the following resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise dispensation of providence, to remove from among us our beloved brother, George Scott, who has been a member of our Lodge since its organization, and a charter member thereof, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Scott we have lost a brother who, by his genial disposition, generosity, suavity of manners, and general deportment of character, had made himself a shining light in our order, and was looked up to and respected as such.

Resolved, That as the place made vacant among us by the death of Brother Scott cannot be filled; yet we with willingness bow to the will of the Almighty in removing from among us the beloved one upon whom we most affectionately dote.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the members of Catawissa Lodge, No. 349, as a mark of respect to our deceased Brother, wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in all the county papers published at Bloomsburg, and that a copy of the same be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

W. H. ABBOTT,
J. H. SEESHOLTZ, } Com.
A. H. SHARPLESS

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

A WEEK AT THE EXHIBITION. NOTES BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

On Monday morning of last week in company with about thirty Bloomsburgians, we started for the great show. It was a pleasant day, and the crowded condition of the cars indicated a busy week in the Quaker City. At about six o'clock in the evening we arrived in sight of the Centennial buildings. Immense towers and lofty spires, with flags and banners of all nations waving from their tops first met the eye; then as we drew nearer, the dome of the art building and the roofs of the innumerable structures became visible, and soon we were able to see the magnitude of the exposition. Arriving in the city, in company with a friend we rode in fine style (on the front step of a street car) to our quarters at the Washington Hotel, on Chestnut street, where we were shown to a *high*-toned, (eighth-story) room, which we had no sooner entered than we discovered that the weather was very warm. Strange to say, as we took off our dusters, coats and vests, for the purpose of removing incidents of travel, it grew warmer and warmer, whereupon we stopped, fearing that if we divested ourselves of any more garments we might be cremated. In glancing about the room we saw an offset at one side, which upon examination proved to be the chimney from the kitchen. It was doing its level best. The water in the pitcher at the side of it was boiling, and a fly which inadvertently lit on the wall near by, fell to the floor *instanter*, with burnt feet and singed wings. We concluded that the proprietor of the house had mistaken us for Centennial Commissioners, or territorial governors, or St. Louis revenue officers, or some other noted personages; otherwise we should not have met with so *warm* a reception. Our first act was to inform the clerk that as we were not accustomed to a tropical climate, and being about as near the north star as we well could be, without going up in a balloon, we would like to be put a little nearer the north pole, or else have them send up refrigerators for two. This request brought them to terms, and we were placed in a more comfortable room, where the temperature was not much above 100 degrees, Fahrenheit. We were delighted with our first Centennial experience. It was as well as they could do for us however, as the house was trying to accommodate nearly six hundred guests, most of them Knights Templar, who had come to participate in the parade. Our inconveniences were more than compensated by the sights at the Exhibition. In the main building are to be seen the products of the industries of almost every nation on the globe. Egypt, Japan, China, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and many others are all represented. A visit of one week is only sufficient to give the visitor a faint idea of what is to be seen, and enables him to spend a month at a second visit in a profitable manner. From the main building we went to Memorial Hall, one of the few edifices that will remain to commemorate the event when the show closes. There are to be seen the arts as illustrated by the different nations, oil paintings, engravings, mosaics, water colors, in fact every conceivable kind of picture. Statuary, bronzes, &c., &c., are there exhibited. A week would be a short time in which to do this building alone, full justice, and this may be said of any of the buildings. In the United States department are models of vessels, implements of war, uniformed figures of all nations, immense cannon, &c.

The carriage house is well worth inspection. Here one sees all kinds of vehicles, from the most exquisite and fairy-like phaeton to the ponderous English coach; the sleigh of the Laplander and the chariot of the king; magnificent rail road coaches and the most delicate of baby carriages. The stove and tinware department is also in this building. The Swedish school house is a model in its way. Every conceivable apparatus is found in its walls. But I suppose that any country could furnish as complete a model as that for exhibition. It is doubtful if many of them are like it in reality.

Horticultural Hall is like a dream of fairy land. Tropical plants and flowers of every variety arranged with the most exquisite taste make one forget everything else for the moment. Fountains cool the air, and an organ at one end in the gallery furnishes sweet music while the visitor wanders through the walks and loses himself in wonder and admiration. A tent near this building is the most attractive spot on the grounds. As one enters the door the eye falls upon a boquet covering about a half acre. It is composed of rhododendrons of every shade, the whole blending together and producing an effect utterly indescribable. Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and others contain many attractions, but I cannot take more space in particularizing. In truth we were unable to visit one-fourth of the buildings, as there are 190 of them within the enclosure. The state houses are neat and many of them very creditable.

The Pennsylvania building is the largest and is located within a stones's throw of Machinery Hall, facing the lake. It is 105 x 65 feet and of Gothic architecture. On either side of the main entrance are two towers flanking a large one, while a neat porch extends around a portion of each of the four sides of the building. The main entrance leads into a large hall about sixty feet long by forty wide, and high in proportion, the roof being formed of numerous graceful arches. The walls have been properly painted and ornamented, and it is proposed on them shall be hung the portraits of all the Governors of the State, from the time of Penn to the present. On either side of the hall are two rooms, each about twenty feet square. The first of these on the right is intended for the use of citizens of the State, with an adjoining room fitted up in elegant style as a ladies' parlor. The carpet is Brussels and the furniture of walnut, covered with maroon rep. On the opposite side, the first room is intended as a committee room, and the furniture is finished in red. The Governor's room adjoins it on the west, and is fitted up in fine style, the furniture being finished in blue. Each apartment has connected with it retiring rooms, and every convenience is arranged for those who shall frequent the building. The total cost of the building and furniture was $17,500. It is in charge of A. C. Mullin, Secretary of the Board of Managers and General Superintendent, who is assisted by Lewis G. Bull, Assistant Superintendent, and a messenger and janitor. Hon. Morton McMichael is President of the Board of Managers, and ex-Governor Curtin Vice President. It is intended soon to have a formal opening, when members of the legislature and other officials will be invited to enliven the occasion.

On Thursday occurred the parade of the Knights Templar. Extensive preparations had been made, and the intention to have it the grandest of the kind ever known, was fully carried out. There were 7,500 Knights in the procession, and 43 bands. It took one hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point. All along the line of march the streets were crowded, and buildings brilliantly decorated. A gentleman who has witnessed many similar parades in Europe told the writer that it was the finest display ever made by the order in the world.

On Sunday, after attending church at St. Stephen's, where we heard charming music, we took a drive in the park, and from what we saw, were fully convinced that the managers of the exposition are making a mistake in closing the grounds on Sunday. It is the only time on which the laboring classes can visit them, and surely they ought to be allowed an opportunity to improve themselves by an examination of the industries of the world, as well as the more fortunate classes who can afford to leave their business during the week But this is not the strongest argument in favor of opening the grounds. The commission have losed them because they do not want the Sabbath desecrated. The result is that the guards who have nothing to do, but must be at their posts, spend the time in playing cards. The privileged few who get in somehow take the occasion to dead head their friends, and give them a sight unobstructed by the crowd, while the laboring man who would save enough during the week to take his family out on Sunday afternoon, if permitted, leaves his family at home, and goes alone to some of the thousand drinking saloons on the outskirts where he passes his time in a manner not at all profitable to any one but the vendor of beverages. I would remark were that all drinking places in the city do business with open doors without fear of being molested. If the proper authorities would take some steps to close these places of iniquity, and open the Centennial grounds they would be doing the cause of morality a far better service. But I have already exceeded my limits, and as the senior editor is "doing" the show this week, the readers of the COLUMBIAN may look for a more glowing description in our next issue.

JUNIOR.

EASTON, June 5.—Alvin Laros, son of Martin and Mary Laros, who were buried yesterday, died last night from poison administered last Wednesday to the family by Abner C. Laros, the son and brother. This makes the fourth member of the household who has died.

A post mortem examination was held on Moses Schug's remains yesterday, and the stomach was brought to this place, and Dr. McIntire, of Easton, will analyze the contents this week.

Laros this morning confessed to a reporter of the Easton *Express* that he committed the deed for money to help him in the study of the law. He said he was sorry after he saw his family so sick, and took a couple of swallows of coffee to die with them.

In conversation with a fellow prisoner on Saturday night he asked the latter what he was in jail for, and when told for larceny, he remarked, "Oh, I am here for a larger crime, for poisoning a whole family." He said an evil moment came over him, and he did the deed.

When told this morning that his brother Alvin was dead, he exclaimed, "Oh, my God! my God!" and burst into tears. He refuses to eat anything, and his comrade in the cell towards Sunday morning awoke and found him twisting his bed sheet into a rope probably with the design of committing suicide.

The tragedy, arrest and confession have caused the greatest excitement throughout the county. The funeral of Laros and wife yesterday was attended by thousands of people from all directions.

To have good health medicine is necessary occasionally. As a family medicine we can recommend Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills and advise all to have a box constantly on hand for cases of necessity.

Debility and Nervous Headache.—Chronic, sick or nervous headache is generally dependent on or accompanied by impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiated. The Peruvian Syrup by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease and the headache disappears.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are an economical, clean, certain and powerful remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are particularly effective, and will positively relieve and cure: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney Complaints and all diseases for which a porous plaster has been used, in an astonishing short time.

Capcine is the greatest medicine known. Capcine is superior to electricity and more certain.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

REDUCTIONS IN COAL.

EXCELLENT TIME TO FILL YOUR COAL BINS.

C. W. Neal & Bro. offer their superior coal at the following extremely low prices viz.:

No. 2, 3, & 4,	$3.80 per ton on wharf,	$4.15 del.
" 5,	3.30 " " " "	3.65 "
" 6,	2.25 " " " "	2.60 "
To limeburners,	$2.00 per ton on wharf.	
Blacksmith's lump,	3.80 " " "	"
Blacksmith's bituminous,	5.00 " " "	"

20 cents for delivery of one-half ton or under.

They will fill up coal-houses at $3.50 per ton for No. 5' delivered, and $4 per ton for No. 4, delivered. All prompt cash.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the improved $20 Home stead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York.
May 5, 76 1y.

A good assortment of Zephyrs, Yarns, Laces, Ribbons, and Dress Trimmings just received by A. D. Webb, Main Street, next door to First National Bank.
May 12, '76 4w.

THE EVIL FRUITS OF DIGESTION.—There is no pathological fact more clearly ascertained than the most formidable phases of nervous disease are directly traceable to imperfect digestion. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from weakness of the stomach than from any other cause. Mere sedatives and powerless to cure nervousness, and soon cease to palliate its symptoms. The true way to strengthen the nervous system is to invigorate the digestive and assimilate organs upon whose unobstructed action the equilibrium is absolutely dependent. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to brace and soothe the weakened and irritated nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep—nature's grand catholicon—than all thesocalled nervines to be found in the pharmacopœia or out of it. A wineglass-full of the Bitters should be taken before each meal.

June.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 524 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture-Cure.
March24, 76-1y

Business Notices

CENTENNIAL.—Buy an Accident Policy of M. W. Ness, office Court House Bloomsburg.

New Shapes for ladies', Misses and children very cheap at Marr's.

New Parasols and Umbrellas, Fans &c. at Clark & Wolf's.

For best quality of Calico at 6 cents per yard go to Lutz & Sloan's.

1000 Paper Collars at 20 cents per box just received this week at D. A. Creasy's.

Something new in the way of Shade Fixtures at G. A. Clark's.

The best styles of Corsets at I. W. Hartman's, for 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50.

A fine assortment of Baskets just received at Philips.'

Children's Protection Edges just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Fine Syrups and Molasses from 75 cents to 85 cents per gallon. Best genuine New Orleans Molasses 90 cents at Creasy's New Store.

Lot of Notions, White Goods and Trimmings with staple and fancy Goods, bottom prices at Clark & Wolf's.

For Fans and Parasols go to Lutz & Sloan's.

To buy cheap for cash go to Creasy's new store up town.

Phoenixville Pottery, consisting of Tempts Batter Bowls, Soap Dishes &c., at Russel's.

A full line of Dress Shirts at D. Lowenburg.

Ladies Gaiter Shoes $1.25 and upward at Creasy's New Store.

The most desirable styles of Dress Goods at I. W. Hartman's.

For Dress Linens and Trimmings go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Groceries delivered free of charge at Philips' store.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

Rush at E. Knorr's for $2.00 Button Gaiters.

Still another lot of Linens and Trimmings and Ready Made Linen Dresses now in at Clark & Wolf's.

Thomas Webb has just received two choice brands of cigars, "La Culta" and "The Trotters," to which he calls the attention of all lovers of good tobacco. No better five cent cigars have ever been offered to the people of Bloomsburg

All Fashionable Dress Makers use Buttericks Patterns sold by Marr.

Buy your Window Shades of G. A. Clark the best shades at the lowest prices.

Dress Goods in great variety and prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Lutz & Sloan have this week received a large assortment of Muslins and Calicoes and sell best quality of Calico, at 6 cents per yard and Muslins lower than they were ever offered.

Fancy Fans and plain Parasols at I. W. Hartman's.

300 Pairs Slippers at McKinney's.

The nicest Slippers, Gaiters and Morocco Shoes at Marr's.

Call and examine G.A. Clark's Shades and Fixtures before you buy.

For Hernanna or Grenadine go to Lutz & Sloan's.

White Vests, Alpaca Dusters,
Linen Dusters, Linen Suits,
Navy Flannel Suits,
For summer wear
Latest Styles and Lowest Prices,
at D. Lowenburg.

The place to buy Tea is at Creasy's. Economical Imperial, in Canisters 75 cents per pound.

85 cents for slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

Hats, Hats, Hats,
Latest Style,
Lowest Price,
Largest Stock,
For Men, Boys and Children, at
D. Lovenberg's

Syrup and New Orleans Molasses very cheap at Marr's.

Choice Groceries at Philips'.

Linen and White Dress Goods at I. W. Hartman's.

Ladies Lasting Gaiters 1.25 at McKinney's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Parties who are *not going* to the Centennial can buy Clothing just as cheap, and in fact cheaper than ever, at D. Lowenberg's

Ribbons in all shades and a new lot of Sash Ribbons at 25 cents and up, with a great variety of Ladies' Ties at Clark & Wolf's.

Plain Lace Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's for $1.20.

You can buy all kinds of Goods very cheap for cash at Marr's.

For White Goods and Embroideries go to Lutz & Sloans's.

Piles of 6 cent Prints just in at Clark & Wolf's.

Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents a yard by the bolt, cash, at Creasy's.

Buy the Ellwood Collar at McKinney's.

$2.00 will buy a Nice Pair of Button Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

Tea only 40 cents per pound at Philips.

Stone Ware Dishes from 3, 75 to 600 per set, at Creasy's.

The finest Queensware sold by I. W. Hartman.

Lasting Slippers 90 cents at McKinney's.

EVERYBODY READ.—Ladies Button Gaiters, $2, Foxed Buttoned $2.50, lace $2, plain lace Gaiters $1.20, Lasting Slips, 85 cents, just received at E. M. Knorr's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Co., 524 Bowery, N. Y., whose truss and supporter were awarded the medal at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 24 76-1y

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House In

Humorous.

He isn't six years old, and he said "please, sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that nice custard pie you made?" Why, deary, you are too full for utterance now; look at that luscious dumpling on your plate not half eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling side is full, but the custard pie side feels rather empty yet."

At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was returned against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, 'Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a good deal more than I did.' 'It is of no consequence,' replied the lawyer, 'the jury did not believe a word you said.'

A boy on his way to Sunday school found seventy-five cents. This good fortune was held up to him as a reward for being found in the path of duty. He was very much struck with the idea until he heard that another boy had found a dollar while setting up pins in a ten-pin alley. And now he doesn't see his way in the future quite so clear.

A milkman was lately seeking the aid of the police to trace the whereabouts of a family who had left the neighborhood owing him 18 shillings. "Well, I suppose there was nine shillings' worth of water in that milk account," remarked the inspector. "That's where it galls me—that's where it hurts!" replied the dealer. "They were new customers and I hadn't commenced to water their milk yet."

STRONG BEARD.—Three brothers bearing a remarkable resemblance to each other, recently went into the same barber's shop, and on the same day to be shaved—one in the morning, the other at noon, and the third at night. When the last one appeared, the barber, who was a German, dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed: "Vell dat man has de fashtest beard I never saw! I shaves him dis mornin', shaves him at dinner-times, and he comes back now, mit his beard so long as it never vash."

A poor curate sent his servant to a chandler's shop, kept by one Paul, for bacon and eggs, for his Sunday dinner, on credit. This being refused the damsel, as she had nothing to cook thought she might as well go to church; and entered as her master, in the midst of his discourse, referring to the apostle, repeated: "What says Paul?" The good woman, supposing the question addressed to her, answered: "Paul says, sir, that he'll give you no more trust till you pay your old score."

A Connecticut expressman's account of his experience in a recent railroad accident: "I was pitched against the safe. I scrambled up with the other fellows, and then I missed something, and exclaimed, 'All is lost.' 'What's lost?' inquired the brake man. 'Why, my ear. I always thought that I should lose one of 'em some day.' Then I looked up and saw it hanging from a hook where my head was plunged, and then I reached out and unhung it, and by thunder it wasn't my ear, but my canvass express bag."

The following specimen of English pure and undefiled is from the Liverpool *Times*: "A doctor was lately summoned to a cottage at Hardwood, in Teasdale, and found a boy in need of his services. 'Put out your tongue' said the doctor. The boy stared like an owl. 'My good boy,' requested the medical man, 'let me see your tongue' 'Talk English, doctor,' said the mother; and then, turning to her son, she said: 'Hoppen thy gobbler, and put out thy lolliker.' The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment."

When Louis Philippe was staying at the Star and Garter, Richmond, he walked one day by himself to Twickenham, for the purpose, as he said, of seeing some of the old tradesman who had served him when he resided there. As he passed along the road a man met him, pulled off his hat and hoped his royal highness was well. "What's your name?" inquired the king. "What were you when I lived here?" "Please, your royal highness," replied the man, "I kept the 'Crown,'" meaning an ale-house close to the entrance of Orleans House. "Did you, indeed," said Louis. "Why, my dear fellow, you did what I was unable to do."

THE RIGHT SORT OF COLLECTORS.—Two Comstocks, members of a certain church in the city, were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions to a certain amount. One of the men being officially notified of his appointment, hunted up his partner and told him what they were expected to do. This last mentioned half of the committee stood aghast. "What are we to do about the matter?" said he. "Well, I'll tell you what I shall do—I shall just go into the bank here and draw a check for my half of the sum we are expected to raise." "Good! I never thought of that I shall do the same," said the other, his countenance showing signs of relief. The pair went into the bank and drew their checks for the amount they were expected to raise and the trouble was all over.

Prof. Marsh is as good a judge of idols as he is of army blankets. Mr. Barnum recently left a lot of Central American idols that he had used in one of his shows with a New Haven merchant to sell, and Prof. Marsh bought them for $150. Mr. Barnum, not knowing what had happened, met the Professor one day, and said that he had a lot of idols for sale that cost him $1,600, but "the fact is," said Mr. Barnum, "that, the first day after their arrival in New Haven, some fellow came in and offered the man in whose charge they were left $150 for the whole collection, and got them." "I am the fellow," said Prof. Marsh; and he thinks the idols are worth far more than they cost the showman.

DISCOURAGED AT LAST.—As a Cass avenue car started north yesterday a young man with long hair slicked back over prominent ears, placed his hat on the seat beside him and began singing "Captain Jinks." He had ended the first verse when the driver looked in and said:

"You can't sing such songs on this car."

The young man put on his hat, straightened up, and after a moment struck off on a very solemn hymn. At the end of the third line the driver looked in again and said:

"You can't sing on this car."

The young man rose as if to go out, but halted, sat down and began whistling a lively air, keeping time on the door with his feet.

"Won't you stop that noise?" shouted the driver, looking in for the third time.

"Yes, I will; and I'll get off the car, to boot!" replied the man. "I've tried every way to please, but I see I have only thrown time away! Gimme back them 5 cents!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Agricultural.

American Potatoes in England.

Dr. Masters is frankly forward in his *Gardener's Chronicle* with a complimentary but doubtless deserved appreciation of American potatoes. They are said to possess "certain peculiarities of character that constitute almost a distinct class," and it is admitted that they have to some extent superseded "old established favorites." They are described as quickly attaining maturity, and they continue fit for use "for a great length of time." The tubers are mostly large and very handsome, and the varieties may all be termed enormous croppers. The whiteness of the flesh is also remarkable, and in most cases they are very floury when cooked, and of excellent quality. On this point however, there is some divergence of opinion—some soils and some seasons appearing to be more favorable for their development than others. The character of haulm is also quite distinct, the foliage being large, broad, pale green, and ripening off early. Dr. Masters regrets his inability to add that they are not subject to diseases. The "Late Rose" is mentioned as worthy of particular praise—"an enormous cropper, frequently producing tubers from eight to 10 or 12 inches in length and unlike most other large potatoes, the whole is usable. The skin is pale red or rose, the flesh pure white very dry and floury, and of excellent quality." It is further said that this is a great improvement on, and must not be confounded with, the American Early Rose of previous introduction. The Extra Early Vermont is also particularly praised as a "potato of the same character but much earlier and of dwarfer habit, quality excellent." Brownell's Beauty is properly named being "one of the most beautifully colored red potatoes we have seen" while its more substantial merits are equally well defined. Of the white-skinned American varieties the more noticeable are the Climax and Breese's Prolific, "the latter a very beautiful variety and both great croppers and of fine quality. Reference is then made, and descriptions given of several new sorts of home growth, "which stand up in defence of our own country against our trans-Atlantic cousins," and which are "reaping laurels fast," and it is added in conclusion that "in the English we have perhaps a little finer quality, and tubers more suited for a gentleman's table; but in the American sorts we have undoubtedly far heavier cropping properties combined with fair average quality at least, which will render them very popular wherever crop is an object."

Wood Ashes.

The *Scientific American* says: The point to which we now call attention is, that our farmers and fruitgrowers are ignorant of the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and a lending constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown both by experiment and analysis to possess a fair share of alkaline value. We will relate only one experiment. Some twenty five years ago we treated an old pippin tree as follows; The hollow to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a composite of wood ashes, garden mould, and a little waste lime (carbonate.) The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time, and for seventeen years after the filling of the old pippin tree it continued to flourish and bear well.

TIME FOR PRUNING.—In 1866, says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, I had a young orchard that I began to prune in February, and continued at intervals till August and those pruned in June did better, healed over sooner, than any pruned either before or after that period. In 1871 I began to renovate an orchard ten years old that had been trained according to the absurd fashion of low heads which prevailed at that time. It took a great deal of cutting and trimming; the result was that every wound made in June—the time the work was done—began at once to heal over, and by the time growth stopped in the fall, every place where a branch had been cut off had a beautiful ring of new bark and wood, of from one-third to one-half inch in width all around it, and still they are doing well.

SAVE THE SOAPSUDS.—However deplorable washing day may be to the household (and the careful house mistress or tidy maid has it in her power to greatly modify its discomforts,) to the garden it is a very beautiful day. Our hungry and thirsty grape vines and flowers are glad of every drop of water, and will repay every bit of of fatigue it may cost to give them the fertilizer. If the sun is shining hot when we go out to dispense our favor, it is best to dig a slight trench not far from the root of the plant, and pour the water in it, and cover again with the top soil. This makes the water go further, and at the same time does not tempt the rootlets to the surface of the ground.—*Dutchess Farmer.*

HOME-MADE SYRUP.—A recipe for syrup to take the place of molasses, which many dislike to use, is as follows: Take six quarts of sugar, add three quarts of water and one teaspoonful of salt; dissolve over a slow fire until it becomes a syrup, which takes from three to four hours; then put the white of one egg into a half a teacup of water, beat it to a froth: bring the syrup to a boil; hold the egg some distance above the kettle and stir in slowly; skim off and strain through a cloth while warm. Care must be taken not to cook it too much as it will candy. Still it must be cooked enough or it will have a raw taste. It is made very much nicer by using part white and part maple sugar.

SWINE IN PENS.—Swine kept in pens during the summer should have a chance to get at the earth, and be provided with a water trough of sufficient size to allow the hogs to wallow. Keep the pens sweet and clean, as on them depends much of the prosperity of the hogs, although they are generally considered filthy animals. Vegetable matter should be given daily. It is a good plan, when weeding the garden, to throw pursley, pig weeds etc., into the pen. Charcoal and forest leaves, or fine cut straw, make a good deodorent and absorbent for the sty.

THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.—In 1872 the manure made by 725 horses belonging to the Philadelphia street car stables was sold at public sale at from $12 to $16 per horse. Some lots sold at $15 per horse at private sale. The average amount produced by a horse per year was five tons. A ton of the manure as delivered from the stables measured about seventy-six cubic feet.

The animal more familiarly known as the potato bug has presented itself for examination and extermination.

COMPLETE
BONE MANURE
FOR
Buckwheat and Fall Crops

For over 10 years this brand has held its reputation in contact with many competing fertilizers.
ONE GRADE ONLY.
No variety of names with accommodating scale of prices.
RECOMMENDED.
By farmers' clubs, agriculturists, planters and
FOR SALE BY

A. J. Albertson,	Rohrsburg.
H. L. Reay,	Rupert.
J. H. Seesholtz,	Catawissa.
Freas Bros.,	Berwick.
E. Thompson,	Danville.
C. W. Waddrop,	Riverside.

The following testimonial was received several years ago.
A FARMERS CLUB RECOMMENDS THE COMPLETE BONE MANURE AS THE BEST FERTILIZER IN USE.
Greenwood, Columbia Co., Oct 13th.
MESSRS. BREINIG & HELFRICH.
Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, having used your complete Bone Manure the past season, procured of your agent, A. J. Albertson, hereby inform it to be the best fertilizer in use. We fully recommend it to farmers, for it is all that you claim for it.
Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM UNGER, ILE MATHER, JOHN STANTON, A. DREIBLEPEIN, GEO. GIRTON, A. S. FAIRMAN.
June 2, '76.-3m.

SECURE AN AGENCY and $50 or $100 per week.
"The ever ready and never out of order."
HOMESTEAD SEWING MACHINE $20
$20
For Domestic Use.
With Table and Fixtures Complete, only $20.
A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for constant family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; simple, compact, efficient and reliable, with all the improvements to be found in the highest priced machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary machines for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, shirr, quilt, bind, braid, cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, plait, fold, scallop, roll, embroider, run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of machine with light table, fully equipped for family work $20. Half case, cover, side drawers and cabinet styles each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of machines references, variety of sewing, &c, mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising clergymen, teachers, business men, traveling or local agents, &c., who desire exclusive agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 620 Broadway, New York.
May 5, '76—12m.

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS.
Book and News Black a Specialty,
135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
—o-o—
Our inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will guarantee every pound of ink sold to be of a SUPERIOR JET BLACK, QUICK DRYING, AND ENTIRELY FREE FOM SETTING-OFF.
Our prices are from 30 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.
A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
May 19, '76.- PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS.
Strictly Pure White Lead
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
MONTOUR METALL'C BROWN.
All of which are guaranteed to be ground in
PURE LINSEED OIL.
SEND FOR SAMPLE CARD AND PRICE LIST, GRATIS.
HENRY S. REAY,
Sole Manufacturer.
RUPERT, PA.
Also, finely ground Bone Dust and complete Bone Manure for sale in quantities to suit.
May 5, '76-1y.

PATENTS,
Persons desiring to take out Patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office, should consult F. A. LEHMANN, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.
June 2, '76.-1m.

NOTICE TO LADIES.
The subscriber has taken the Millinery store formerly occupied by Sarah C. Ale, on Main Street, Bloomsburg where she will be happy to see her friends and the ladies of the County generally. A full stock of Millinery Goods on hand and at reasonable rates. Miss Fanny Fisher, will attend to trimming &c.
ELMA KESTER.
May 5, '76.-1m

FOR SALE!
400 ACRES OF COAL LAND
Lying in Briar Creek and Fishing Creek Townships, in Columbia County, and only about four miles from Berwick. The land is well timbered and a large vein of coal open on said property.
For terms and conditions of sale, address or call upon
R. DOWNING,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
April 21.-3m.

BOARDING.
The subscriber is now prepared to receive boarders at his house in Hemlock township, situated at what is known as Five Points. The house is centrally located on Temperance principles. No intoxicating liquors sold on the premises. Good rooms excellent table and the comforts of a private home. Terms reasonable.
J. B. KLINGER,
May 5, '76.-tf. Roaring Creek, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
March 10, '76-1y.

VULCAN IRON WORKS
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct. 5, 1875—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—There is no class of diseases that require more experience to treat successfully than those of a private character. Many physicians suppose that when the primary symptoms are removed, the disorder or poison has been overcome. Such is not the case. The difficulties, or the various stages of the disease are then to succeed. The parts first attacked are the throat, nose, mouth, tongue, skin, tendons, bones, ligaments, ears, eyes, &c. Frequently these symptoms are treated by physicians as simple ulcerations, until some of the important organs of the body become involved, when death relieves the sufferer. DR. H. W. LOBB, having made all private diseases a study, guarantees a speedy and permanent cure with purely vegetable medicines. Medical offices and drug store, No. 331 North Fifteenth Street. Hours, 10 till 1.30 and 6 to 9 p. m.
March 17, '76-1y.
J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.
and everybody in want of
LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.
We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
April 21, 1876.- Catawissa, Pa.

Centennial Prices, 1876.
PLANTS BY MAIL,
Postpaid to any address in the United States.
For 30 cts. 1 New Geranium, double or single.
" 25 cts. 2 Older Varieties, " "
" 50 cts. 1 Geranium, 1 Ageratum, 1 Coleus, 1 Verbena, 1 Sage, 1 Fuscia.
" $1.00, 2 Ageratum, 2 Geranium, 2 Sages, 2 Coleus, Heliotrope, 4 Verbenas.
By express, box and packing free, for $5.00.

12	Verbenas, in variety.	2	Dahlias,
6	Geraniums, "	2	Fuchsias,
5	Coleus, "	2	Hardy Pinks,
6	Sages, "	2	Cigar Plants,
6	Ageratums, "	2	Chrysanthemums,
4	Heliotropes, "	2	Basket Plants,
2	Boraginias,	2	Carnations,
2	Begonias,	1	Century Plant,
1	Rose,	2	Alternatheras,
2	Lantanas,	2	Ivies.

Orders received for Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. Cash to accompany all orders.
Address DAVID CLIFFE,
Riverside, Nurseries,
Riverside, North'd Co. Pa.
April 21.-3m.

April 14-7w

CALIFORNIA.
THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its
Omaha and California Line
Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its
Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line
Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its
Winona and St. Peter Line
Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its
Green Bay and Marquette Line
Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanabe, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its
Freeport and Dubuque Line
Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its
Chicago and Milwaukee Line
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.
Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all through trains of this road.
This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.
At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.
On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:
FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.
FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.
FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.
FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.
FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.
FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.
FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.
FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.
FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.
FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.
New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago
March 24, '76-1y.

LOUIS BERNHARD,
Dealer in
ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Watches and Jewelry
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.
Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,
FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING
Promptly Executed.
Oct. 5, '75-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
July 1, '76-tf.

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
AGENTS WANTED
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N.Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
108 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.
March 31, '76.-1y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.
No. 294 Bowery, New York,
TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE
PREMIUM MEDAL
FOR THE
Best Elastic Truss and Supporter
At the great American Institute Fair
(SESSION 1875.)
CURE RUPTURE IN FROM 30 TO 90 DAYS, AND OFFER $1,000 FOR A CASE THEY CANNOT CURE.
They employ a first-class Lady Surgeon. Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. The usual discounts to Patrons of Husbandry. Examinations Free. Orders filled by mail. Send ten cents for Descriptive book, to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM,
Mar. 24, '76.-1y. General Superintendent.

Verbatim Reporting.
TERMS: Actual traveling-, boarding-, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long hand.
Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.
Address,—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.
Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.
Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.
Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.
Feb 18, 1875-1y

The Wall Street Indicator.
THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.
Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital lots and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."
BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4317. 10 Wall St., New York City.
Mar. 31, '76.-1y

HOTEL TO LEASE.
The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the 3 car beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to
S. ENGEL,
ATTY-at-LAW,
Jan 7, '76-tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HOMEOPATHIC
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES.
And books giving plain and concise directions for their use are a necessity in every household; for often will a timely dose of medicine save off a serious case of sickness.
Send for Circular.
Messrs. BOERICKE & TAFEL, 145 Grand St., New York, will send a catalogue describing the different styles and sizes, to any address on receipt of a stamp. They are the oldest establishment of its kind in America, having been founded in 1835.
Apr 14-3w.

GRAND OPENING!
ELIAS MENDENHALL
HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his
NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED
In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.
Bill Lumber made a speciality.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 5, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.
Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.
A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 997.
N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.
Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street
Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters
MANUFACTURERS OF
TINWARE,
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,
WINDOW CAPS,
AWNINGS,
Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also
GAS FIXTURES
of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description. Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air.
Feb. 26, '75—tf.

PELICAN

GUANO
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.
AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.
Circulars and analysis mailed free on application.
For sale by Dealers generally, and by the Importers and Manufacturers,
JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,
No. 4, South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia

AGENTS,
make no engagements till you see our
NEW BOOK,
Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.
The "North American Review" says it is "deserving of unqualified praise: we anticipate for it an extensive popularity;" the "Dubuque Times" says, "Just such a work as thousands of the American people will be glad to possess;" the "Detroit Advertiser" calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars address
J. H. FORD & CO.,
April 14—1y w. 37 Park Place, N. Y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber will offer at private sale
THREE TOWN LOTS
in the town of Light Street, Columbia county. The improvements consist of a two-story frame house, with necessary outbuildings, a blacksmith shop and small frame house suitable for a shop.
Terms made easy for purchasers.
J. H. KRIM.
Light Street, April 14-2m.

NEW GOODS!
A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
They have ever offered to their friends and customers.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIES' WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired.
STOCK OF
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
CLOSED OUT AT COST
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30, '74—tf

Important
to
Gardeners
AND
Agriculturists!
"EMPEROR WILLIAM" CABBAGE.
The best, largest and most profitable variety of white cabbage known in Europe, and imported to this country exclusively by us last spring, where, with the most ordinary cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an enormous size and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be taken to give sufficient space for growth. Solid heads, the size of the mouth of a flour barrel, is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Three packages to one address, $1.00. To agents $3 per dozen and 4 three cent stamps
With each package of seed we send a sure remedy against the ravages of the cabbage fly or other pest, on young and tender plants.
MAMMOTH GOLIAH INDIAN CORN.
We planted last spring on Long Island a small quantity (which we obtained with great difficulty) of this gigantic and as yet very rare variety of Indian corn. In September, by actual measurement, a large majority of the stalks stood from 12 to 16 feet in height, and still growing, with from 2 to 5 enormous ears of corn growing on almost every stalk. The yield was at the rate of one bushels of ear corn per acre, while the fodder crop was immense and of fine quality.
We could have sold the entire crop for a big price to a New York seedsman, but declined to do so, preferring to keep the crop for the accommodation of our numerous country patrons, who will find it to their interests to secure at least a small selection of this rare variety for the coming spring planting. Five agriculturists, who believe in "rotation" with a small piece (cultivators are poor things,) both ways between the rows will be astounded by the result. We will send by mail to any address, 1 package on receipt of 5 cents and 2 three cent stamps, or 3 packages on receipt of $1 and 4 three cent stamps.
Our supply is limited. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds should not delay their orders. All seed sold by us warranted fresh and to germinate. No goods sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany all orders. For either of above seeds address
FELIX CLARE & CO.,
224 East 119th St., N. Y.
Feb 18-6m.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
Electro-Plated Table Ware,
AND
Ornamental Art Work
IN GREAT VARIETY,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Meriden Britannia Company,
550 Broadway, New York.
The best Plated Spoons and Forks are those Silver Plated heaviest on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark.
1847 ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.
N. B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.
First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited, from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair, 1875, inclusive.
March 10, '76.-6m.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591, *Broadway, New York.*
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
LBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES & SUITABLE VIEWS.
Photographic Materials.
We are headquarters for everything in the way of
Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,
Being Manufacturers of the
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON.
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN
PEOPLE'S LANTERN,
Each style being the best of its class in the market